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No. 41] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1994 (ASVINA 16, 1916)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
[Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation]

भाग III—खण्ड 2
[PART III—SECTION 2]

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
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Calcutta, the 8th October 1994

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Bose Road, Calcutta-700020.

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पेटेंट कार्यालय

एकस्व तथा अभिकल्प

कलकत्ता दिनांक 8 अक्तूबर 1994

पेटेंट कार्यालय के कार्यालयों के पते एवं क्षेत्राधिकार

पेटेंट कार्यालय का प्रधान कार्यालय कलकत्ता में अवधित है तथा बम्बई, दिल्ली एवं मद्रास में इसके शाखा कार्यालय हैं, जिनके प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राधिकार जोन के आधार पर निम्न रूप में प्रदर्शित हैं :—

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा, टोडी इस्टेट,
तीसरा तल, लोअर परेल (पश्चिम),
बम्बई-400013 ।

गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य
क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र गोआ, दमन तथा
दीव एवं दादरा और नगर हवेली ।

तार पता—"पेटोफिस"

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा,
एकक सं. 401 से 405, तीसरा तल,
नगरपालिका बाजार भवन,
सरस्वती मार्ग, करोल बाग,
नई दिल्ली-110005 ।

हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर,
पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य क्षेत्रों
एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ तथा दिल्ली ।

तार पता—"पेटेंटोफिक"

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा,
61, वालाजाह रोड,
मद्रास-600002 ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडु राज्य
क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी, लक्षद्वीप,
मिनिकाय तथा एमिनिदिवि द्वीप ।

तार पता—"पेटोफिस"

पेटेंट कार्यालय (प्रधान कार्यालय),
निजाम पैलेस, द्वितीय बहुतलीय कार्यालय,
भवन 5, 6 तथा 7वां तल,
234/4, आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड,
कलकत्ता-700020 ।

भारत का अवशेष क्षेत्र ।

तार पता—"पेटेंट्स"

पेटेंट अधिनियम, 1970 या पेटेंट नियम, 1972 में अपेक्षित सभी आवेदन-पत्र, सूचनाएं, विवरण या अन्य प्रलेख पेटेंट कार्यालय के केवल उपयुक्त कार्यालय में ही प्राप्त किए जाएंगे ।

शुल्क :—शुल्कों को अदायगी या तो नकद की जाएगी अथवा उपयुक्त कार्यालय में नियंत्रक को भुगतान योग्य धनादेश अथवा डाक आदेश या जहां उपयुक्त कार्यालय अवस्थित है; उस स्थान के अनुसूचित बैंक से नियंत्रक को भुगतान योग्य बैंक ड्राफ्ट अथवा चैक द्वारा की जा सकती है ।

APPLICATION FOR PATENT FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE 234/4, ACHARYA JAGADISH BOSE ROAD, CALCUTTA-20

The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dated claimed under section 135, of the Patent Act, 1970.

22nd July 1994

577/Cal/94. Zambon Group S.p.A. Process for the Crystallization of Iopamidol.

578/Cal/94. Widia Heinlein GmbH. Finish Milling Cutter.

579/Cal/94. Widia Heinlein GmbH. Cutting tool insert.

580/Cal/94. Krupp Widia GmbH. Cutting Insert.

581/Cal/94. Widia Heinlein GmbH. Cutter.

582/Cal/94. Widia Heinlein GmbH. Techniques in metal cutting work.

583/Cal/94. SKF Textilmaschinen-Komponenten GmbH. Stop motion device.

584/Cal/94. ACS Dobfar S.p.A. Oxide Derivatives of cephalosporanic structure and compounds for their preparation.

25th July 1994

585/Cal/94. Mrs Nilima Biswas. A liquid fuel bruner with continuous self voporizing of liquid fuel.

586/Cal/94. Shih-hsden Lin. A compact disk carrying case.

587/Cal/94. Johnson & Johnson Medical, Inc. Absorbable composite materials for use in the treatment of periodontal disease. (Convention No. 9315614.9; dated 28-7-93; U.K.).

588/Cal/94. Combustion Engineering, Inc. Furnace windbox/water wall seal.

589/Cal/94. Combustion Engineering, Inc. Modular Coal nozzle assembly for vapor generation apparatus.

590/Cal/94. Johnson & Johnson Medical, Inc. Composite surgical material. (Convention Nos. 9315614.9, 9319273.0; and dated 28-7-93, 17-8-93; U.K.).

591/Cal/94. Merck Patent Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung. Surface-modified pigments and use thereof as yellowness inhibitors in pigmented plastics.

592/Cal/94. Johnson & Johnson Consumer Products, Inc. Dental floss provided with chemorhtrapy agents.

593/Cal/94. Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd. Hydraulic drive system for construction machine.

594/Cal/94. Fidia Advanced Biopolymers S.r.l. Multilayer non-woven tissue containing a surface layer comprising at least one hyaluronic acid ester.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

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स्वीकृत सम्पूर्ण विनिर्देश

एतद्द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि सम्बद्ध आवेदनों में से किसी पर पेटेंट अनुदान का विरोध करने के इच्छुक कोई व्यक्ति, इसके निर्गम की तिथि से चार(4) महीने या अधिक ऐसी अवधि जो उक्त 4 महीने की अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के साथ विहित प्रपत्र 14 पर आवेदित एक महीने की अवधि से अधिक न हो, के भीतर कभी भी नियंत्रक, एकस्व को उपयुक्त कार्यालय को ऐसे विरोध की सूचना विहित प्रपत्र 15 पर दे सकते हैं । विरोध संबंधी लिखित वक्तव्य, उक्त सूचना के साथ अथवा पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के नियम 36 में यथाविहित इसकी तिथि के एक महीने के भीतर ही फाइल किए जाने चाहिए।

"प्रत्येक विनिर्देश के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए वर्गीकरण, भारतीय वर्गीकरण तथा अंतर-राष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण के अनुरूप हैं ।"

रूपांकन (चित्र आरेखों) की फोटो प्रतियां यदि कोई हों, के साथ विनिर्देशों की टंकित अथवा फोटो प्रतियों की आपूर्ति पेटेंट कार्यालय, कलकत्ता अथवा उपयुक्त शाखा कार्यालय द्वारा विहित लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार जिसे उक्त कार्यालय से पत्र-व्यवहार द्वारा सुनिश्चित करने के उपरांत उसकी अदायगी पर की जा सकती है । विनिर्देश की पृष्ठ संख्या के साथ प्रत्येक स्वीकृत विनिर्देश के सामने नीचे वर्णित चित्र आरेख कागजों को जोड़कर उसे 2 से गुणा करके; (क्योंकि प्रत्येक पृष्ठ का लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार 2/- रु. है) फोटो लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार का परिकलन किया जा सकता है ।

Ind. Cl. : 206 E LX II. **174181**

Int. Cl.[4] H 03, M 1/00.

A PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAY.

Applicant : DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF 146 MAIN STREET, MAYNARD, MASSACHUSETTS 01754, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : ROBERT CLINT ROSE & JASH PATEL.

Application for Patent No. 551/DEL/87 filed on 30 June 1987.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

2 Claims

A programmable logic array (10) comprising :—

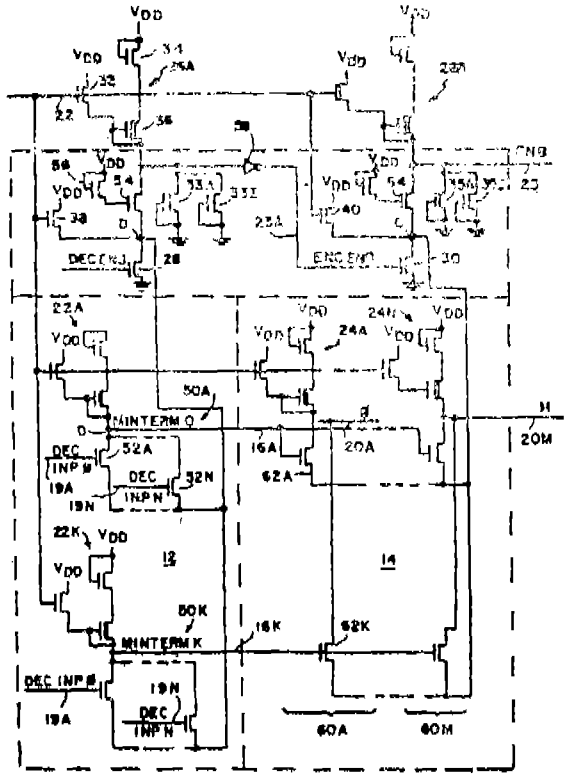
(a) an input decoder (12) section having a plurality of decoder stages each connected to a node to which one of said a plurality of minterm conductors (16 A) is connected, at least some of said decoder stages each having at least one control transistor connected to said corresponding node for controlling the selection of said minterm conductors under control of an input signal,

(b) an output encoder (14) section each having a plurality of stages each connected to a node to which one of a plurality of output conductors is connected, at least some of said stages each having at least one control transistor connected to said corresponding node for controlling the transmission of an output signal on said output conductor in response to the selection of said minterm conductor, and

(c) Precharge means (22 A) for precharging the corresponding nodes, each of said control transistors being connected between said corresponding nodes and a switch means and having a control terminal controlled in response to said respective input signal or the selection of said respective minterm conductors, said switch means being responsive to enabling signals for selectively enabling said control transistors,

Whereby said input decoder section and said output encoder section are connected by a plurality of minterm conductors, said input decoder selecting minterm conductors in response to the encoding of a plurality of input signals, and the output encoder section transmitting a plurality of output signals each

on a respective output bit line and having an encoding dermined by the selected minterm conductor.



(Comp. Specn. 26 pages; Drwg. 1 sheet)
(Reference—NIL).

Ind. Cl. : 131A$_3$. 174182

Int. Cl.[4] : E21B 43/25, 43/12.

A MULTI CONDUIT TUBULAR DRILL PIPE FOR USE IN WELL DRILLING.

Applicant: PANGAEA ENTERPRISES, INC., A TEXAS CORPORATION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF 500 MAIN STREET, SUITE 1010, FORTH WORTH, TEXAS 76102 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: HARRY BAILEY CURLETT.

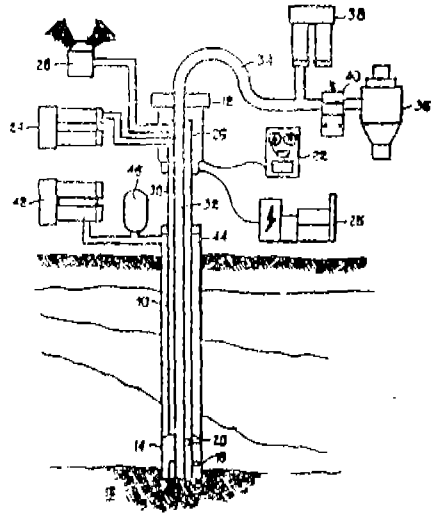
Application for Patent No. 646/DEL/87 filed on 28 July 1987.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

12 Claims

A multi conduit tubular drill pipe for use in well drilling (84, 86, 88, 92, 100, 102, 104, 106) comprising an elongate pipe (50) having connecting means on each end for connecting with an end of another similar elongate pipe, (52) a plurality of separate spaced conduits (30, 70) through said elongate pipes, (50, 52) each said conduit (30, 70) extending uniformly substantially from one end of said pipe to the other end thereof, whereby a plurality of different fluids can be communicated to and from the well, said connecting means having; (i) an index means (104, 106) for aligning each said conduit (30) of said elongate pipe (50) with another corresponding conduit (30) of said another similar elongate pipe (52) during coupling such that all said corresponding conduits (30) are aligned; (ii) a coupling collar (84) at one end of said elongate pipe, (50) said coupling collar (84) having sets of threads (92, 94) of opposite turn at each end thereof, one set of collar threads (92) in threaded engagement with threads (88) at said one end of the elongate pipe (50) while the other set of collar threads (94) of opposite turn for engagement with corresponding threads (90) of said another similar elongate pipe; (52) and (iii) a seal means (86) at the end of said elongate pipe (50) for individually sealing said conduits (30) of the elongate pipe (50) to other said conduits (30) of said another similar elongate pipe (52) when said collar (84) is rotated to join the ends of said elongate pipes (50, 52) together.

Fig. 1



(Comp. Specn. 57 pages; Drwg. 8 sheets)

Int. Cl.[4] : A 61 K 7/155. 174183
C 14 C 1/00, 1/08.

Ind. Cl. : 55 A [XIX (1)] 114 E XXIV (3).

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF AN ALKALINE ENZYME DEPILANT USEFUL FOR THE DEHAIRING AND OR BATINE OF HIDES AND SKINS.

Applicant: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventors :

1. MALATHI SRINIVASAN.
2. RATNA CHAKRABORTY.
3. SUNIL CHANDRA DHAR.
4. KRISHNA BALLABH GUPTA.
5. RAJAT BARAN MITRA.

Application No. 618/DEL/88 filed on 20-7-88.

Provisional Dated 20-07-88.

Complete Specn. dated 1-09-89.

Cognate with 918/DEL/88 dated 25-10-88.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

7 Claims

A process for the production of an alkaline enzyme depilant unseful for dehairing and for bating of hides and skins which comprises sterilizing culture medium such as in Czapek dox solution agar medium such as herein described containing a source of assimilable carbon, a source of assimilable nitrogen and mineral elements having a pH in the range of 5-8 in

shallow container at a pressure of 15 lbs for 20 minutes adding & spreading microorganism of Aspergillus flavus having Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (CAB), International *Mycological Institute no. 327634, incubating the said container* alongwith micro organism at a temperature of 30°±2°C, mixing them thoroughly, then drying and powdering to get enzyme.

(Provn. Specn. 9 pages; Drg. Nil)
(Comp. Specn. 17 pages; Drg. Nil)

Ind.[4] Cl. : 39 G (III). 174184

Int. Cl. : C 01 D 3/00.

PROCESS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF ALKALI METAL HALIDE BRINES.

Applicant : OLIN CORPORATION, A CORPORATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF P.O. BOX 886, CHESHAIRE CONNECTICUT 064100586, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor :

1. DAVID DIXON JUSTICE.
2. DAVID ANDREW HELMSTETTER.
3. EMILY JANE REED.
4. TSUJIHIKO FUKUNAGA.

Application No. 664/DEL/88 filed on 02-08-88.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceeding (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

15 Claims

A process for the purification of an alkali metal halide brine which contains aluminum as an impurity which comprises adjusting the pH of said brine to between 8.5 to 9.5 and treating the pH adjusted brine with an ion exchange resin having phosphonic acid groups such as herein described, said resin having its isoelectric point within said pH range.

(Comp. Specn. 14 pages; Drg. Nil)

Int.[4] Cl. : B 61 L 23/00. 174185

Ind. Cl. : 159 F [L I (3)]

A MOTOR SYSTEM FOR A RAILROAD SWITCH.

Applicant : ALSTHOM, A FRENCH BODY CORPORATE, OF 38, AVENUE KELBER 75784 PARIS CEDEX 16, FRANCE.

Inventor : GARMES FRANCIS.

Application No. 996/DEL/88 filed on 16 November 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

11 Claims

A motor system (100) for a railroad switch constituted by two moving blades, a right point blade (1) and a left point blade (2), said two blades (1, 2) being interconnected in the vicinity of their tips by a spacer bar (5), the right point blade (1) being connected in the vicinity of its tip to a right operating rod (7), the left point blade (2) being connected in the vicinity of its tip to a left operating rod (8), said motor system (100) comprising :

motor means for longitudinally driving a right control bar (9) and a left control bar (10) respectively connected to and in line with said right operating rod (7) and said left operating rod (8), said motor means and said control bars (9, 10) being disposed in a fixed housing (13), moving equipment (16) acted upon by said motor means located within said housing (13) between a fixed pair of right and left locking plates (30, 31) disposed parallel to each otheranand to the axes of said control bars, (9, 10).

said moving equipment (16) comprising a central body (22) disposed between a right longitudinal slide (24) and a left longitudinal slide (25), the two slides (24, 25) meshing with a common, freely rotatable gear wheel (26) provided within said central body, (22) the strokes of the two slides (24, 25) relative to said central body (22) being limited by abutments (58) provided on said right and left locking plates, (30, 31) said right control bar (9) being at least partially received in said right longitudinal slide (24) and said left control bar (10) being at least partially received in said left longitudinal slide (25) whereby said right control (9) bar is located between said right locking plate (30) and said moving equipment (16) and said left control bar (10) is located between said left locking plate (31) and said moving equipment (16),

each of said control bars (9, 10) being provided with two cylindrical drive and locking pegs (34, 35/38, 39) disposed vertically in a floating mount, each peg (34, 35/38, 39) being received between a locking plate (30, 31) and a slide (24, 25) in a notch (32, 33) provided in a corresponding one of the control bars, (9, 10).

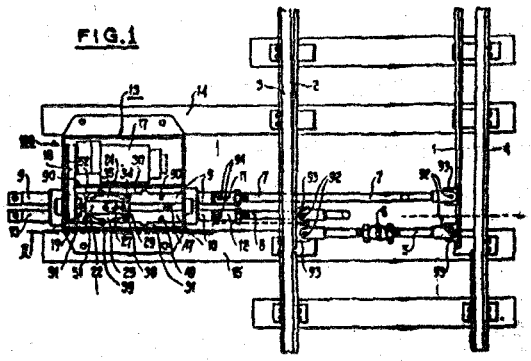
each locking plate (30, 31) being provided with two vertical locking grooves (40, 41) having sloping side walls which flare apart going from the plate (30, 31) towards the bar (9, 10) and having a depth of not more than one half of the diameter D of one of said floating pegs, (34, 35) whereby the width of said moving equipment (16) constituted by the distance between the outer flanks of the two sides, between the two locking plates (30, 31) comprises three distinct widths in stages, said widths consisting of :

a first stage of width no greater than the distance L between the two locking plates (30, 31) less twice the diameter D of a floating peg, (34, 35/38, 39) followed on each side of said moving equipment going towards the middle of the moving equipment (16) with a second stage of width lying between L-2 D and L-D, and

finally a central stage of width less L and greater than the width of said second stage,

with the transition from the first stage to the second stage being formed by a sloping wall, the distance between the two notches (32, 33) of a control bar (9, 10) being not less than the length of the central stage plus twice the width of one of second stages, and being less than the length of the central stage plus the length of one of the second stages plus the length of one of the first stages, and wherein said common gear wheel (26) is connected to detector means which co-operate with at least one electrical contact (29) contact for checking anomalous operation causing said gear wheel (26) to rotate, thereby indicating a fault.

FIG.1



(Comp. Specn. 23 pages; Drg. 10 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 27L 174186

Int. Cl.[4] : E04C, 1/00.

MECHANICAL JOINT OF CONCRETE BARS FOR USE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE ELEMENTS OR BUILDINGS.

Applicant : TECHNIPORT S.A. A FRENCH COMPANY, OF 276 AVENUE DE LA MARNE, 59700 MARCQ-EN-BAROEUL, NORD, FRANCE.

Inventors : ALAIN BERNARD.

Application for Patent No. 43/DEL/89 filed on 19 January 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

6 Claims

Mechanical joint of concrete bars for use in the construction of concrete elements or buildings, and enabling connection of concrete bars (1, 2), having a nominal section "ϕ", the ends of said bars externally threaded (4, 5), said externally threaded ends mating with an internally threaded connecting sleeve (3), said joint comprising at least one said connecting sleeve (3) having at least one internal thread, said concrete bare (1, 2) to be connected having a nominal section "ϕ" and at least one end to be connected, characterised in that said end to be connected has at least one area reinforced by cold heading, bearing an externally threaded portion corresponding to said internal thread of said connecting sleeve (3), said reinforced area having a section of diameter "d_1" larger than said nominal section "ϕ", said externally threaded portion having a diameter on the bottom of the thread "d_0" and being provided on said reinforced area, so that the diameter "d_0 is equal to or larger than the nominal section "ϕ".

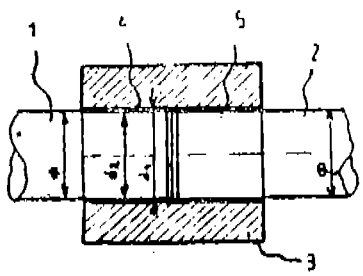


FIG.1

(Comp. Specn. 16 pages; Drwg. 2 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 24 E. 174187

Int. Cl.[4] : B60T, 1/04.

TREAD BRAKE UNIT FOR VEHICLES.

Applicant : WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE AND SIGNAL HOLDINGS LIMITED A BRITISH COMPANY, OF PEW HILL, CHIPPENHAM, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Inventors : KEITH WILLIAM LANGLEY, JACK WASHBOURN.

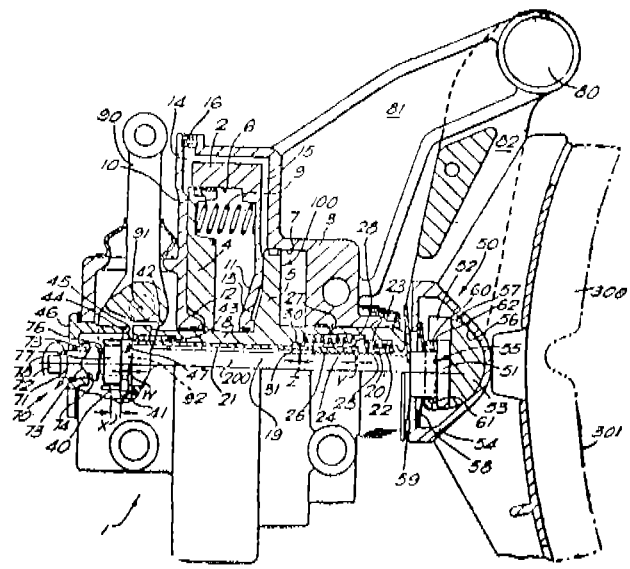
Application for Patent No. 46/DEL/89 filed on 19 January 1989.

Convention date 27-1-88/8801791/UK.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

5 Claims

A tread-brake unit for vehicles comprising as a unitary structure, a brake shoe (300) for engagement with the tread of a vehicle wheel, a brake actuator (100) having an output member (19) through which the brake shoe (300) is first moved into engagement with the wheel tread and thereafter, a braking force is generated by the actuator (100) and transmitted to the brake shoe (300), a slack adjuster (200) by which clearance between the brake shoe and the wheel tread, in the "released" condition of the unit is maintained substantially constant, the slack adjuster having first and second screw threaded nuts, (20, 21) each such nut being threadedly engaged with and rotatable on the output member (19) of the actuator (100), wherein the actuator (100) consists of one or more piston (4 or 5) which piston or at least one of which is of non-circular peripheral configuration and is located within a cylinder (2 or 3) of the actuator (100) having a complementary-shaped internal wall (6 or 7) whereby the piston or each such piston is non-rotatable with respect to the cylinder but is slidable in the cylinder, a piston rod (8) of tubular form secured to the piston (4 or 5) or each such piston so as to be non-rotatable with respect thereto, and the slack adjuster (200) having securing means (22) for non-rotatably and releasably securing said first nut (20) to the tubular piston rod (8) thereby preventing rotation of said first nut (20) relative to the output member (19).



(Comp. Specn. 17 pages; Drwg. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 84B 174188

Int. Cl.[4] : C10L, 1/04, 1/12.

A FUEL COMPOSITION.

Applicant : THE LUBRIZOL CORPORATION, OF 29400 LAKELAND BOULEVARD, WICKLIFFE, OHIO 44092-2298, USA.

Inventor : STEPHEN HOWARD STOLDT.

Application for Patent No. 48/DEL/89 filed on 19 January 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi.

18 Claims

A fuel composition comprising :

(a) at least one hydrocarbon-soluble or dispersible alkali metal or alkaline earth metal containing compound in amount sufficient to provide from 1 to 100 ppm of alkali metal or alkaline earth metal to the fuel.

(b) at least one member selected from the group consisting of :

(i) a hydrocarbyl substituted sulfonated phenol or salt thereof;

(ii) an ethylene oxide/propylene oxide copolymer, and

(iii) a hydrocarbyl substituted phenol, and

(iv) mixtures of any of (i), (ii) and (iii)

(c) gasoline.

(d) at least one alcohol, and

(e) an ashless dispersant of the kind such as herein described, the weight ratio of component (A) and (B) being from 1 : 2 to 50 : 1, the weight ratio of component (A) to (E) being from 4 : 0.1 to 1 : 4, the amount of component (D) being from 0.1 to 45% by weight of the fuel composition and the balance being made up of component (C).

(Comp. Specn. 36 pages; Drwg. Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 117 B. 174189

Int. Cl.[4] : A 4SC 13/00.

LOCKING DEVICE FOR USE IN CLOSING SUITCASES, COACHWORK ELEMENTS AND INSPECTION TRAPS.

Applicant : DELSEY, OF 23, RUE SAINT ANDRE, 93012 BOBIGNY CEDEX, FRANCE.

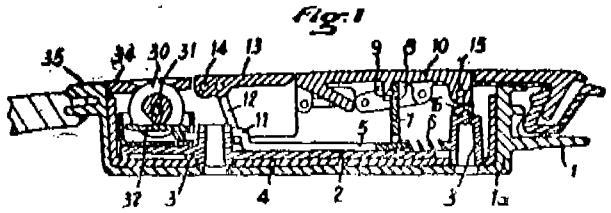
Inventor : ANDRE SEYNHAEVE.

Application for Patent No. 52/DEL/89 filed on January 20, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

13 Claims

A locking device for use in closing suitcases, coachwork elements and inspection traps characterised in that it comprises a frame carrying three inter related swivelling members, namely a first swivelling member which is a hook; a second swivelling member which is a lever for actuating said hook; a third swivelling member which is a trap provided for simultaneously preventing access to the lever and blocking said lever against motion; said three swivelling members being mounted in said frame on shaft members whereby in the closed positions, external surfaces of said three swivelling members form one single continuous smooth surface.



(Comp. Specn. 16 pages; Drwg. 7 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 114 E 174190

Int. Cl.[4] : B 05 D, 7/12

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR TREATING ANIMAL SKINS FOR MAKING LEATHER.

Applicant : DYNAVAC GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, OF INDUSTRIESTR. 32, D-6252 DIEZ, WEST GERMANY.

Inventor : RAYMOND LETHBRIDGE WILSON, JIRI DOKOUPIL.

Application for Patent No. 72/DEL/89 filed on January 25, 1989.

Convention date 6 February 1988/8802745/UK.

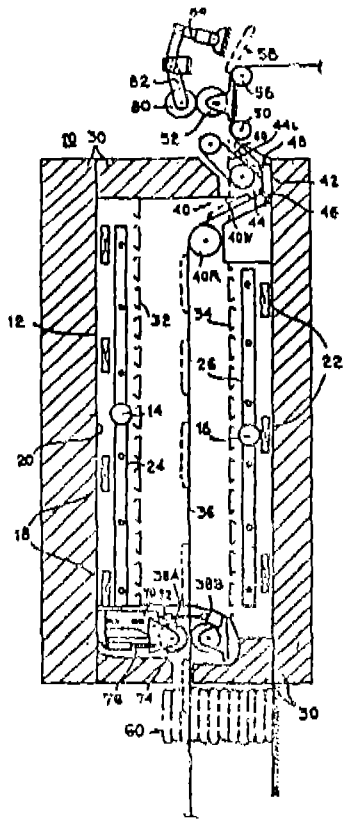
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

11 Claims

A process for the treatment of animal skins during the making of leather by the introduction into the pores in the skin tissue of a colouring or impregnating agent which comprises : introducing into said pores a liquefiable vapour or gas such as steam having a high volume state at high temperature and a low volume state at low temperature,

cooling said introduced vapour or gas within the said pores to a temperature sufficient for it to attain its low volume state such that the volume of the vapour or gas in said pores is reduced, and

simultaneously with said cooling or immediately thereafter contacting said skin tissue with said colouring or impregnating agent or with a conventional carrier fluid containing such agent whereby said agent or said carrier fluid is drawn by suction into the voids created in said pores by the reduction in volume of said vapour or gas therein.



(Comp. Specn. 20 pages; Drwg. 2 sheets)

Cl. : 40 O. F. 174191

Int. Cl. : C 23 G 5/02.

AN IMPROVED AQUEOUS CHEMICAL CLEANING COMPOSITION FOR REMOVING INORGANIC AND ORGANIC COMBUSTION RESIDUES FROM STEEL PRODUCTS.

Applicant : DENBAR, LTD. OF ST. HELIER JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS, U.K.

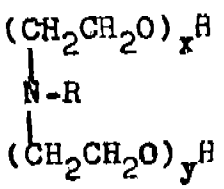
Inventor : IVAR RIVENAES.

Application No. 921/Cal/1989; filed on 6th November 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

25 Claims

An improved aqueous chemical cleaning composition for removing inorganic and organic combustion residues from steel products, said composition consisting essentially of ethoxylated amines of the formula :



wherein R is an alkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, x and y are integers whose sum ranges between 2 and 50, ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) and dimineralized water having a conductivity of or below 0.9 micromhos, and said composition meeting the hydrogen embrittlement potential test set forth in ANSI/ASTM F 519-77, the ethoxylated amine content of the composition exceeding 95% w/w, and the EDTA content being between 0.1 and 1.5% w/w.

(Comp. Specn. 27 pages; Drwg. Nil)

Cl. : 190 B; 163-D 174192

Int. Cl. : F 01 C 1/20.

DISPLACEMENT-TYPE ROTARY SYSTEM STEAM-TURBINE ENGINE.

Applicant & Inventor : WALDEMAR HELMUT KURHERR OF HEERDTER LANDSTRASSE 201, D-4000 DUSSELDORF 11, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1001/Cal/1989; filed on 4th December 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

25 Claims

A displacement type rotary turbine comprising ;

a housing having means defining at least one hollow inner space divided in a plurality of aligned and partially intersecting cylindrical chambers, said plurality of cylindrical chambers together comprising one chamber set;

a like plurality of adjacent shafts rotably connected in said housing, each of said plurality of shafts extending parallel with one another and positioned substantially at the center of one of said plurality of chambers, respectively;

said housing further including means defining two inlet and two outlet channels for entry and exit, respectively, of a working medium to said chamber set, said inlet and outlet channel means being arranged on said housing such that the respective inlet channels and the respective outlet channels are diametrically opposed from each other to permit the pressure force moments created by passage of working medium therethrough to oppose and cancel each other;

said chamber set having a first rotor mounted on a centermost one of said plurality of shafts; said first rotor including an outer surface having a plurality of pressure blades mounted so as to extend longitudinal thereon and at radially spaced apart positions, said first rotor outer surface further including gear-type teeth formed thereon;

said chamber set further including a plurality of groove rotors mounted on the shafts adjacent said centermost shaft, each of said groove rotors being disposed in close proximity to said first rotor and having an outer surface including a plurality of grooves spaced radially thereon in a manner corresponding to the spacing of said pressure blades, each of said groove rotors outer surfaces further including gear-type teeth formed thereon, each groove being shaped to receive one of said plurality of pressure blades with said grooves during rotation of said first rotor and said groove rotors;

said first rotor gear type teeth mesh tightly, but contact-less, with the gear-type teeth of each of the groove rotors whereby a continuous dynamic frictionless labyrinth seal between said first rotor outer surface and the outer surface of each of said plurality of groove rotors is established;

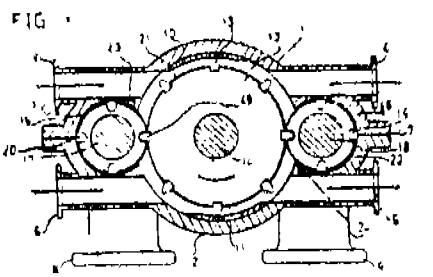
said pressure blades mesh with said grooves in a contact-less manner throughout the meshing sequence so as to define a continuing gap therebetween and said groove and first rotor gear-type teeth also mesh such that at least two gear-type teeth, one on each side of the groove of said grooves rotor, mesh tightly but without contact with the corresponding gear-type teeth of the blades rotor whereby a substantially constant torque is provided on the centermost shaft;

a chamber seal plate for each inlet means, said seal plate being mounted to said housing and disposed in said chamber set so as to be in close proximity to said first rotor and so that said pressure blades move relatively to each said seal plate so that a dynamic frictionless seal is created thereby isolating a chamber part containing the working medium in a state of expansion from a chamber part containing the pressurized working medium;

means for synchronizing the rotation of the respective shafts; and

power take-off means operatively associated with said first rotor for connecting said turbine to a utility device.

FIG. 1



(Comp. Specn. 27 pages; Drgs. 1 sheet)

Cl. : 151 D. 174193

Int. Cl. : B 30 B 11/22.
B 21 C 23/08.

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR PRODUCING A BIMETALLIC TUBE AND A BIMETALLIC TUBE THEREBY PRODUCED.

Applicant : VALINOX OF 130 RUE DE SILLY, 92100 BOULOGNE-BILLANCOURT, FRANCE.

Inventors :

(1) ALAIN MUGGEO, AND

(2) DENIS VUILLAUME.

Application No. 1055/Cal/1989; filed on 21st December 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

A method of producing a bimetallic tube by coextrusion under heat of a bank comprising two tubular components consisting of metals or alloys of different compositions fitted coaxially one into the other, characterised in that the cross-sections of each of these tubular componens (2, 3, 22, 23) in a plane at right-angles to the common axis are established so as to provide between their facing walls (5, 6, 25, 26) an annular space (4, 24) of radial width (e3, e13) which is not less

than 3 mm, at least equal to 2% of the outside diameter of the inner component and not greater than that of the tubular component (3, 23) of lesser thickness, and then in that a divided alloy or metal, the composition of which being such as herein described is compatible with the compositions of the two tubular components, is used to fill this annular space (4, 24) which is then closed in sealing-tight fashion by closure means (7, 8, 27, 28) disposed at the two ends and in that the blank (1, 11) is heated to the extrusion temperature determined according to the characteristic features of the metals or alloys which constitute it, and in that coextrusion of the blank is carried out by means of a press through a die in such a way as to produce a bimetallic tube, the ratio of reduction between the solid cross-section of the blank and that of the bimetallic tube obtained being at least 4.

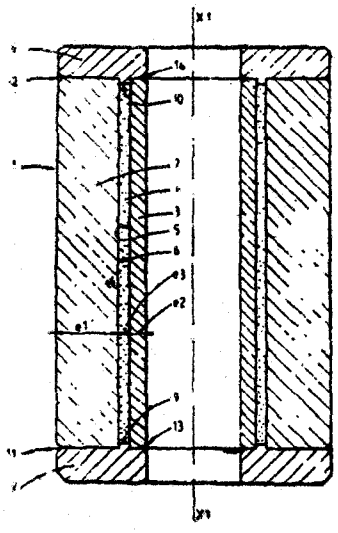


Fig.1

(Compl. Specn. 21 pages; Drgns. 2 sheets)

Cl. 85 F. 174194

Int. Cl.: B 01 D 53/00, 53/34, 15/00, 15/02; B 01 J 10/00.

PROCESS FOR PURIFYING BY THE WET METHOD FUMES CONTAINING NITROGEN OXIDES.

Applicant: "LAB S.A." OF 129 RUE SERVIENT FR-69003 LYON, FRANCE.

Inventor: JEAN FRANCOIS VICARD.

Application No. 157/Cal/1990; filed on 20th February 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A process for purifying fumes resulting from a combustion process wherein the fumes contain nitrogen oxides and in which the fumes are purified to remove the nitrogen oxides by the wet method in a washer and wherein the fumes are scrubbed by recycling an aqueous washing liquid such as herein described a portion of which is drained for removal of the pollutants trapped therein,

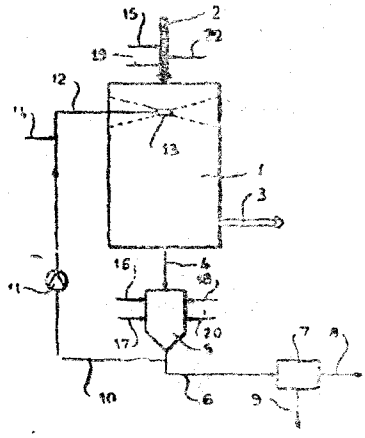
wherein the process comprises the following combination of steps:

(a) introducing into the washing liquid, before the introduction thereof into the washer to contact the fumes, an oxidation compound of sodium chlorite of which the products of reaction with an acid agent are oxidizing agents;

(b) introducing into the fumes, before the introduction thereof into the washer to contact the washing liquid containing said oxidation compound therein, a hydrochloric acid agent which is easily soluble and which reacts with said oxidation compound and of which the product of reaction therewith is an oxidizing agent which converts NO to NO2 as the fumes are contacted with the washing liquid within the washer;

(c) Introducing a reducing agent such as herein described into the washing liquid so that the reducing agent is in the washing liquid when the fumes are contacted within the washer with said washing liquid while NO is converted to NO2.

(d) and introducing into the washing liquid an intermediate agent such as herein described oxidizable by NO2 so that nitrates are not formed and NO2 is converted to N2, and thereafter the intermediate agent is regenerated from the oxidized form by reduction with said reducing agent as the fumes are contacted with the recycling washing liquid within the washer.



(Compl. Specn. 8 pages; Drgns. 1 sheet)

Cl.: 176-1 174195

Int. Cl.4: F 16 J 15/00.

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF PRODUCING A PRESSURE CHAMBER.

Applicant: MDT CORPORATION OF TORRANCE TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2300 205TH STREET, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA 90501, USA.

Inventors:
(1) ANTHONY DONALD POWELL, AND
(2) WILLIAM ARTHUR THOMPSON.

Application No. 192/Cal/1990; filed on 05th March 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

An improved method for producing a seal for a pressure chamber, said pressure chamber being of the type which is sealed by closing a door and thereby compressing a gasket positioned at an interface between the surface of said door and the surface of a perimeter of an entry into said pressure chamber, said improved method comprising :-

forming a rigid-walled, hollow tube into an annular member configured to register with said perimeter of said entry into said pressure chamber;

positioning said annular member between said surface of said door and said surface of said perimeter of said entry into said pressure chamber;

intergrating said annular member with one of said surfaces, thereby defining an exposed surface of said annular member; fabricating a slot in said exposed surface of said annular member to define a 'C'-shaped channel in said annular member; inserting a compressible annular gasket into said 'C' shaped channel such that a portion of said compressible annular gasket protrudes from said 'C' shaped channel, thereby constituting means for effecting a seal between said door and said entry when said door is closed.

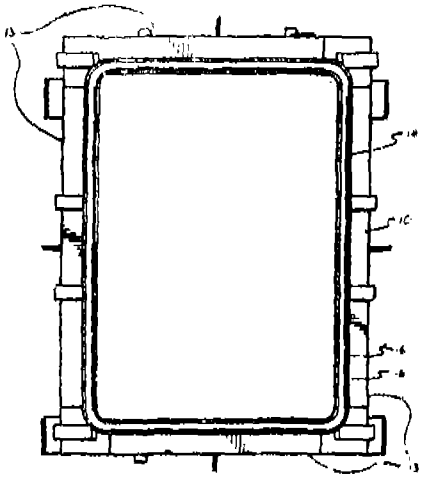


Fig. 3

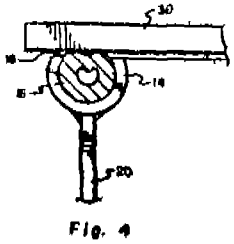


Fig. 4

(Compl. Specn. 10 pages; Drgns. 2 sheets)

Cl.: 32 F 1 174196

Int. Cl.: C 07 C 19/00, 19/045, 19/08.

A PROCESS for ISOMERIZING CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS.

Applicant: DIXIE CHEMICAL COMPANY OF 10701, BAY AREA BOULEVARD, PASADENA, TEXAS 77507, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: ROBERT CHESTER ZAWALSKI.

Application No. 255/Cal/1990; filed on 28th March 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims

A process for isomerizing chlorofluorocarbons comprising:

(i) contacting a chlorofluorocarbon of the formula:

CCLFYCCLFX (I)

wherein X and Y independently are selected from th group consisting of -Cl and -F provided that X is not -Cl when Y is -F.

with anhydrous aluminum trichloride, the weight ratio of chlorofluorocarbon (I) to aluminum trichloride being from 16: 1 to 80: 1, in the presence of metal such as herein described for a time and at a temperature sufficient for the compound of formula (I) to isomerize to the compound of formula CCl$_2$ YCF$_2$X (II).

(ii) separating in a known manner at least the majority of the organic phase from the activated catalyst thus produced in situ, and

(iii) isolating in a known manner the isomerized chlorofluorocarbon of formula (II) from the separated organic phase.

(Compl. Specn. 18 pages; Drgns. Nil)

Cl.: 40 A 2 174197

Int. Cl.: B 01 D 17/00, 17/02.

APPARATUS FOR DENSITY BASED SEPARATION OF A MIXTURE LIQUIDS AND METHOD OF PRODUCING HIGH OCTANE MOTOR FUEL USING THE SAID APPARATUS.

Applicant: PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY OF BARTLESVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: KEITH WAYNE HOVIS.

Application No. 256/Cal-1990; filed on 29th March 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

Apparatus for density-based separation of mixture of liquids in an alkylation process comprising:

a vessel defining a separation zone having a lower portion, an intermediate portion and an upper portion for separating a mixture containing a heavier liquid and a lighter liquid;

an inlet for introducing a mixture containing a heavier liquid and a lighter liquid into said separation zone, to form a liquid-liquid interface in said separation zone, said interface occurring at a level between said heavier liquid and said lighter liquid, wherein said heavier liquid is contained in said lower portion of said separation zone, wherein said heavier liquid comprises a liquid acid catalyst and said lighter liquid comprises a liquid hydrocarbon product, and wherein said inlet for introducing said mixture into said separation zone comprises reactor means with associated cooler means and means for passing reactor effluent from said reactor means into said separation zone; and

a partition disposed within said vessel for dividing said lower portion of said separation zone into a plurality of chambers for containing at least a major portion of said heavier liquid so that any leak resulting in the draining of said heavy liquid from any individual chamber of said plurality of chambers will not correspondingly result in the draining of said heavy liquid from the remaining unaffected chambers of said plurality of chambers.

(Compl. Specn. 12 pages Drgns. 4 sheets)

Cl.: 69 Q 174198

Int. Cl.: H 01 H 73/02, 71/62.

A MOLDED CASE CIRCUIT BREAKER.

Applicant: WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING, GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors:

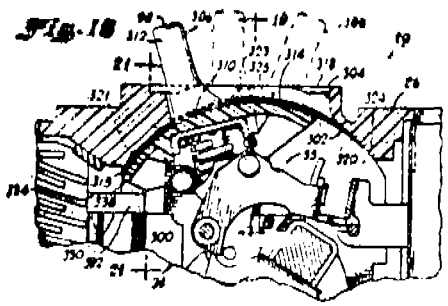
(1) ARTHUR DALE CAROTHERS,
(2) DAVID ALLEN PARKS,
(3) RICHARD EDWIN WHITE,
(4) WILLIAM GEORGE EBERTS.

Application No. 258/Cal/1990; filed on 29th March 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

A molded case circuit breaker comprising a housing having a base portion and a cover portion, said cover portion having a centrally located aperture, one or more pairs of separable main contacts disposed in said base portion, an operating mechanism operatively coupled to said one or more pairs of separable main contacts, a handle operatively coupled to said operating mechanism for manual operation of said circuit breaker between an "on" position and an "off" position, said handle having a base portion and a handle portion which extends outwardly from said aperture in said cover, a handle barrier for closing said aperture for all positions of said handle and being disposed between an arcuate shaped portion of said handle and an arcuate surface formed on the interior of said cover portion adjacent said aperture, said cover portion having sidewalls adjacent said arcuate surface each formed with a recess for receiving inserts in which said handle barrier is adapted to be slidably located, and mounted on said cover portion a cover interlock adapted to engage said arcuate shaped portion of said handle when the latter is in the "on" position.



(Compl. Specn. 27 pages; Drgns. 7 sheets)

Cl. : 139—D; 47 D; 39 I. 174199

Int. Cl.4 : C 01 B 3/02.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A HYDROGEN-RICH GAS.

Applicant : KRUPP KOPPERS GMBH OF ALTENDORFER STRASSE 120, D-4300 ESSEN 1, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors :

(1) DR. ROLF WETZEL.

(2) DR. BERNHARD FIRNHABER.

Application No. 413/Cal/1990; filed on 21st May 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims

Process for the production of a hydrogen-rich gas, having a hydrogen content of at least 85% by volume, by gasification (partial oxidation) of pulverulent fuels at temperatures above the slag melting point, the crude partial oxidation gas produced being cooled to a temperature between 600°C ant 1450°C, preferably between 850°C and 1200°C indirectly in a waste-heat boiler downstream of the gasifier with generation of steam and then being subjected to dedusting, to catalystic CO shift conversion and to desulphurisation and CO2 removal, characterised in that

(a) the crude partial oxidation gas is cooled further downstream of the waste-heat boiler, by addition of converted circulating gas,

(b) the resulting gas mixture is subjected to dry deducting,

(c) the deducted gas mixture is saturated with water vapour, including use of the condensate arising on cooling of the product gas part stream in stage (g) below, and scrubbed at the dew point of the water vapour,

(d) the purified gas mixture, after it has been pre-heatel to the onset temperature of 270°C of the shift conversion and, if necessary, after further steam has been admixed to set the steam/carbon monoxide ratio required for the shift conversion, is subjected to a CO shift conversion in the presence of a sulphur-resistant catalyst,

(e) the CO-lean gas leaving the shift conversion reactor is cooled down to the vicinity of its water vapour dew point and then divided into a circulating gas part stream and a product gas part stream,

(f) circulating gas part stream is admixed after appropriate compression with the crude partial oxidation gas in stage (a), and

(g) the product gas part stream is subjected to cooling for condensation of water vapour, to desulphurisation and to CO2 removal, and the condensate used in stage (c).

(Compl. Specn. 17 pages; Drgns. 1 sheet)

Cl. : 176 H 174200

Int .Cl.4 : F 16 L 27/08.

AN IMPROVED CONNECTING JOINT FOR USE IN A BOILING WATER UNIT AND A BOILING WATER UNIT HAVING THE SAME.

Applicant : ZIP HEATERS (AUSTRALIA) PTY., LIMITED OF 67 ALLINGHAM STREET, CONDELL PARK, NEW SOURTH WALES 2200, AUSTRALIA.

Inventors :

(1) RAYMOND DENNIS MASSEY,

(2) CHRISTOPHER ROY MARTIN,

(3) STEPHEN JAMES CHAPLIN.

Application No. 958/Cal/1990; filed on 13th November 1990.

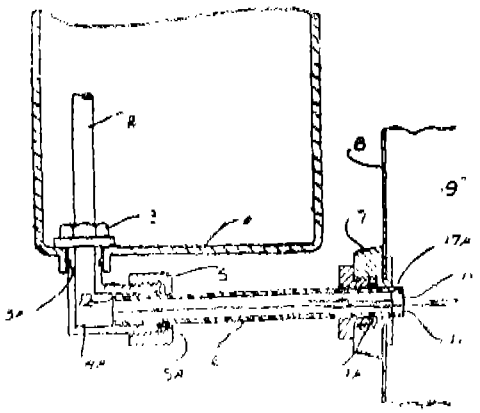
(Convention No. PJ 7397; filed on 14-11-1989; Australia).

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

An improved connecting joint for use in a boiling water unit between the float chamber and the heating tank comprising a transfer pipe having a first connecting joint at one end adapted to be joined to float tank and a second connecting joint at its other end adapted to be joined to the heating tank there being a third connecting joint adapted to join the metering connecting tube within the float tank, leaving the elbowed end of the metering tube protruding outside the bottom end of the float tank, such that the said first connecting joint can join that end of the connecting tube on which said first joint is located with the free elbowed end of the metering tube.

each of the said three connecting joints being provided with an expansion joint around the connecting tube so as to accomodate any movement of the connecting tube in a liquid sealing manner.



(Compl. Specn. 7 pages Drgns. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl.: 40C IV(1) 174201

Int. Cl.: C08J 3/02.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF IMPROVED DISPERSED PARTICLES HAVING IMPROVED SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS.

Applicant: THE B.F. GOODRICH COMPANY, A NEW YORK CORPORATION, OF 500 SOUTH MAIN STREET, AKRON, OHIO, 44318, USA.

Inventors : WALTER ALLEN EDWARDS & GEORGE RICHMOND HUDDLESTON.

Application for Patent No. 989/DEL/86 filed on 11th November 1986.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

5 Claims

A process for the preparation of improved dispersed particles having improved surface characteristics, which comprises subjecting a dispersion such as dispersion resins containing dispersed particles obtained from polymerisation processes to exchange in an electrically augmented vacuum filter having an anode cell with an anolyte compound of the kind such as herein defined, said anolyte having a conductivity of at least 5,000 micromhos/cm, and having ions capable of replacing and/or reacting with the replceable ions of said dispersed particles, so that the ions of said dispersed particles are at least partially replaced by the ions of said anolyte compound thereby producing said dispersed particles having improved surface characteristics.

(Comp. Specn. 39 pages; Drwgs. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl.: 40 F 174202

Int. Cl.4: C 07 C, 19/045.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1, 2-DICHLOROETHANE.

Applicant: THE B.F. GOODRICH COMPANY, OF 3925 EMBASSY PARKWAY, AKRON, OHIO 44313, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: WOLFGANG WALTER SCHNEIDER AND WILLIAM ALAN WAGNER.

Application for Patent No. 69/DEL/89 filed on 25th January 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

4 Claims

1. A process for the preparation of 1, 2-dichloroethane which comprises:

(a) contacting ethylene with chlorine in predominantly liquid 1, 2-dichloroethane in the presence of sufficient iron-containing chlorination catalyst to provide from 2000 ppm to 4000 ppm of iron, as elemental Fe, at a temperature in the range from 90°C to 120°C and superatmospheric pressure below 25 psig in a chlorination reactor,

(b) withdrawing a bottoms draw-off from said chlorination reactor, said bottoms draw-off containing said concentration of Fe and consisting essentially of at least 60% by weight of 1, 2-dichloroethane, at least 15% by weight of liquid chlorocarbon high-boils, including a semi-solid tar, having a higher boiling point than 1, 2-dichloroethane,

(c) mixing each volumes of said bottoms draw-off with at least fifty volumes of dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid having a concentration in the range from 2% to 4% by weight, so as to form a mixed two-phase unfiltrable stream of an aqueous acid phase containing ferric chloride, and an organic phase containing said highboils,

(d) flowing said unfiltrable two-phase stream, without separating any solids therein to a phase separation step at a residence time of less than 0.5 hr, within which time aqueous acid and organic phases are separated into an upper aqueous acid phase and a lower organic waste phase,

(e) withdrawing said waste organic stream, said separated waste organic stream containing less than 5 ppm Fe,

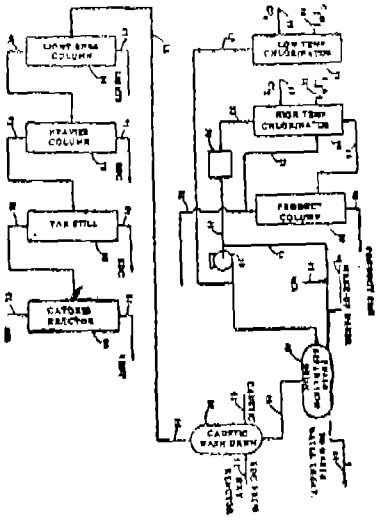
(f) contacting said separated waste organic stream with sufficient alkali to provide an alkaline separated waste organic stream in which said ferric chloride is converted to ferric hydroxide,

(g) subjecting said alkaline separated waste organic stream, without separating any solids therein, to a concentration step for recovery of said 1, 2-dichloroethane,

(h) removing substantially pure 1, 2-dichloroethane as an overhead stream and a heavies concentrate as a bottoms stream,

(i) subjecting said heavies concentrate, without separating any solids therein, to oxidation in the presence of a fluid bed of gamma alumia catalyst, at a temperature and pressure sufficient to oxidize said alkaline separated waste organic stream and convert it

mainly to hydrochloric acid, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and water.



(Comp. Specn. 27 pages; Drwg. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 32 E 174203

Int. Cl.[4] : C 08L. 34/02.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A BLOW MOULDED, THERMOFORMED OR EXTRUDED ARTICLES.

Applicant: ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY, OF INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19105, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

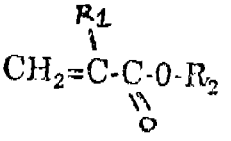
Inventor: NAZIR AHMED MEMON.

Application for Patent No. 82/DEL/89 filed on January 30, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

13 Claims

1. A process for producing a blow moulded, thermoformed or extruded articles, said process comprising blending a polymer comprising thermoplastic engineering resin such as hereinbefore defined with from 1 to 25%, based on the total weight of the blend, of polymer containing units of one or more copolymerizable vinyl monomers, wherin at least 50% by weight of the units have the formula (I)



wherein R_1 is H or CH_3 and R_2 one of alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl or alkaryl; and 0 to 5% comprise units of polyunsaturated monomer, said polymer having a weight-average molecular weight of at least 1,500,000 as melt rheology modifier and blow moulding, thermoforming or extruding said polymer blend by any known manner.

(Compl. Specn. 32 pages; Drwg. Sheet Nil)

Ind. Cl.: 144 A 174204

Int. Cl.[4] : B 05 B, 1/00.

SPRAY GUN.

Applicant : THE DeVILBISS COMPANY LTD., A BRITISH COMPANY, OF RINGWOOD ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH, DORSET BH 11 9LH, ENGLAND.

Inventors: ROWLAND CHARLESS SMITH, ANTHONY JOHN BATE AND DAVID PETER WHITBY.

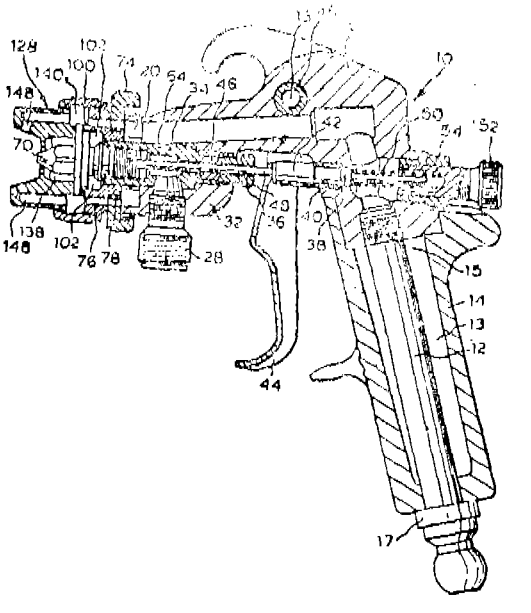
Application for Patent No. 77/DEL/89 filed on January 27, 1989.

Conventional date : 03 FEB 88/8802130/U.K.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

4 Claims

A spray gun for operation from a source of relatively high volume low pressure air, said spray gun having a body with an axis, a nozzle having an orifice for discharging a fluid jet and an air cap providing an annular orifice around said fluid nozzle for discharging atomization air, said air cap having a pair of horns each having an orifice for discharging spreader air, a baffle positioned between said barrel and said air cap, said baffle cooperating with said nozzle and said air cap to divide air between said atomization air orifice and said spreader air orifices, said spray gun characterized by a control ring positioned between said baffle and said body for rotation about an axis parallel to such body axis, said control ring having a first position wherein the flow of air through said baffle to said atomization air and spreader air orifices in unimpeded and a second position wherein said control ring obstructs the flow of air through said baffle to said spreader air orifices, said nozzle having a threaded end attached to said body to retain said baffle and said control ring on said body, said body having a sleeve containing a fluid passage, said threaded nozzle end threadably engaging said sleeve, said sleeve projecting from a front face of said body, said front face having a recess providing an air distribution chamber consisting of a central zone surrounding said sleeve and at least one lobe of greater radial extent, an internal air passage in said body leading from the air source to said distribution chamber, said baffle having an annular body with an annular spigot on its rear face, said annular body having a greater diameter than said spigot and having at least one air hole therein, said air cap having passages connecting said at least one baffle air hole with said air horn orifices, said baffle and said body cooperating to prevent rotation of said baffle relative to said body, said spigot having internal longitudinal directed splines fitting over said sleeve to provide therebetween passages for forward flow of atomization air, said control ring rotating about said spigot and having internal splines providing passages connecting said at least one lobe with said at least one baffle air hole when said control ring is in said first position and for obstructing the flow of air from said at least one lobe to said at least one baffle air hole when said control ring is in said second position.



(Compl. Specn. 17 pages; Drwg. 12 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 32 F-3, C 174205

Int. Cl[4] : C07C 31/02, 31/04.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF METHANOL IN A SYNTHESIS LOOP.

Applicant : IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, PLC., OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON SW1P 3JF, ENGLAND.

Inventor : WARWICK JOHN LYWOOD.

Application for Patent No. 84/DEL/89 filed on 30 January 1989.

Convention Date : 8830766, 18 February 1988 U.K.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi.

8 Claims

A process for the preparation of methanol in a synthesis loop having a synthesis reactor, a separator, and a circulator effectring circulation of gas around said loop, comprising :

(a) producing a make-up gas by :

(i) forming a mixture of steam, a feedstock consisting predominantly of methane, and recycled purge gas removed from the loop;

(ii) subjecting said mixture to primary steam reforming at a pressure above 55 bar abs, over a catalyst of the kind such as herein described disposed in externally heated tubes;

(iii) subjecting the primary reformed gas stream, without addition of any further feedstock, to partial oxidation by combustion with oxygen and passing the combustion products over a secondary steam reforming catalyst of the kind such as herein described to bring the mixture towards equilibrium so as to give a secondary reformed gas stream containing unreacted steam,

the amount of oxygen employed being such that the ratio R is in the range 1.8 to 2.2, where R is the ratio of the difference of the hydrogen and carbon dioxide molar contents to the total molar carbon oxides content; and said external heating of the reformer tubes being effected passing the secondary reformed gas stream past the external surface of the reformer tubes in a direction counter-current to the flow of reactants undergoing primary reforming in said reformer tubes, wherein heat is transferred from said secondary reformed gas stream through the walls of said tubes to supply the endothermic heat of the primary steam reforming reaction; and

(iv) cooling the secondary reformed gas stream to below the dew point of the steam therein to condense unreacted steam as water and separating said condensed water;

(b) adding said make-gas to said synthesis loop without further compression after reforming:

(c) passing a mixture of synthesis gas such as herein described, including loop recycle gas, over a synthesis catalyst such as herein described in said synthesis reactor at a pressure in the range 50—100 abs, thereby forming methanol and unreacted gas;

(d) separating synthesised methanol from unreacted gas in said separator;

(e) recycling unreacted gas from said separator as said loop recycle gas;

(f) removing gas from the loop as purge gas and using part of the purge gas as said recycled purge gas; and

(g) discharging the remainder of the purge gas.

(Compl. Specn. 26 pages) Drwg. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 128G, 125B[3]. 174206

Int. Cl[4] : A61C, 39/00, 45/00.

A DOSAGE UNIT FOR DOSING A PLURALITY OF MEASURED QUANTITIES OF A LIQUID.

Applicant : D.C.P.AF 1988 A/S, a DANISH COMPANY OF 30 KIRKE VARLOSEVEJ, DK-3500 VARLOSE, DENMARK.

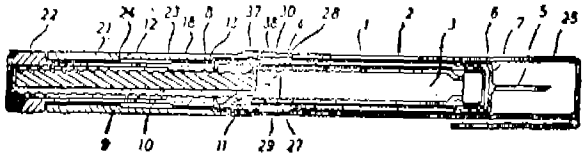
Inventors : NIELS ERIK HOLM, ALLAN SPORK, KLAUS THOGERSEN, ANDERS BRESSENDORFF.

Application for Patent No. 91/DEL/89 filed on 31 January 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

7 Claims

A dosage unit for dosing a plurality of measured quantities of a liquid, where the dosage unit comprises a cylindrical casing (1) for the dose of the liquid in question, said liquid preferably being present in a separate cartridge (2), the distal end of said casing being provided with means for fastening a liquid outlet needle (5), a piston rod (8) cooperating with a piston (4) for forcing out the liquid situated in the cartridge and an adjustment means (18) pivotally mounted on the casing for determining by way of adjustment the length of stroke of the piston rod (8) relative to a measuring scale (39, 40) indicating the desired dosing quantity, the dosage unit comprising a ratchet device (10, 11) situated between the casing (1) and the piston rod (8) allowing displacement of said piston rod (8) towards the distal end of the casing and preventing a displacement thereof in the opposite direction, characterised by said adjustment means (18) being non-displaceably mounted on the casing (1), said piston rod (8) being provided with an external thread (12) and prevented from rotating relative to the casing (1), a nut means (13) being provided between the piston rod (8) and the adjustment means (18), said nut means (13) being engaged by an internal thread with the thread of the piston rod (8) and on the outside said nut means (13) being engaged in an axially displaceable manner with said adjustment means (18) whereby rotation of the adjustment means (18) involves rotation of the nut means (13) relative to the piston rod (8), and said nut means (13) being connected to an indicator (21) protruding from the end of the adjustment means (18), said indicator (21) comprising means for stopping its axial movement towards the distal end of the dosage unit and a measuring scale (39) for indicating the extent of its axial displacement relative to the adjustment means (18) and consequently the desired dosing quantity.



(Comp. Specn. 17 pages; Drwg. 3 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 36 B. 174207

Int. Cl[4] : F 04 C 23/00.

TRUNK PISTON COMPRESSOR.

Applicant : MASCHINENFABRIK SULZER-BURCKHARDT AG., OF DORNACHERSTRASSE 210, CH-4002 BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

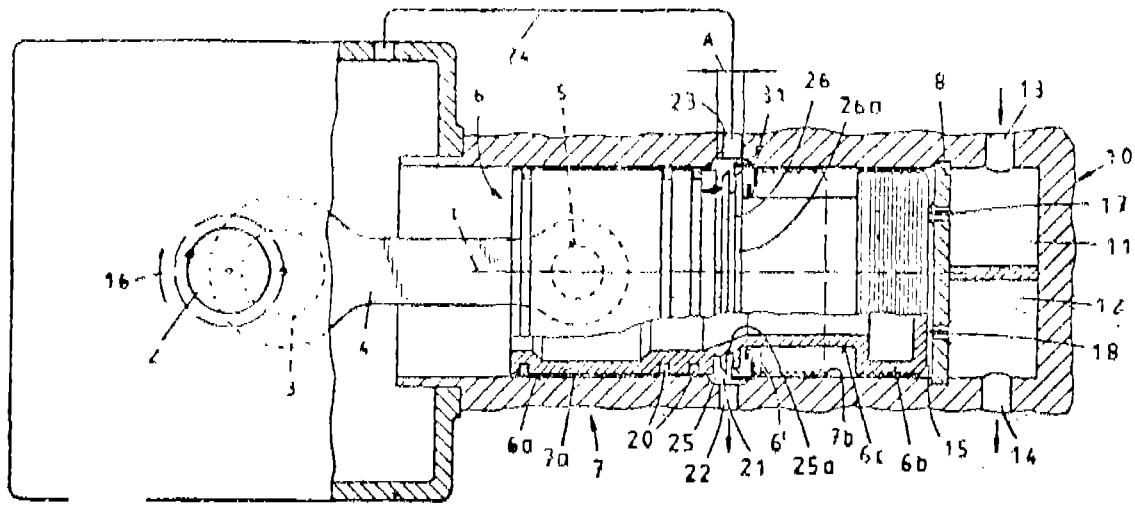
Inventor : EDUARD MULLER.

Application for Patent No. 93/DEL/89 filed on January 31, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi 110 005.

4 Claims

A trunk piston compressor comprising at least one piston (6) for reciprocating in a cylinder (7) by means of a crankshaft (2) and a connecting rod (4) linking said crankshaft (2) and said piston (6), said piston comprising a guide part (6a) facing a crankcase (2) and guided in a lubricated cylinder portion (7a), and a working piston part (6b) which is necked down from said guide part (6a) for cooperation with a dry cylinder portion (7b), said working piston part (6b), constructed as a dry-running gas sealing part providing a compression chamber (15) in the cylinder (7), oil wiper means (20) being provided in the zone of movement of the guide part (6a) and a leakage discharge port (22) connected to a low-pressure chamber being provided in the cylinder (7) outside the zone of movement of the working part (6b) for the discharge of leakage gas escaping from the compression chamber (15) and leakage oil escaping from the crankcase, characterised in that at least one annular shielding element (31, 31a) for catching spun-off leakage oil is provided in the cylinder (7), which element is fixed between the zones of movement of the guide part (6a) and the working part (6b), surrounds the piston (6), screens the dry cylinder portion (7b) from the guide part (7a), and has a dropper part extending towards the leakage discharge port (22) to discharge the received leakage oil.



(Compl. Specn. 14 pages; Drwg. 2 sheets)

Ind. Cl.: 77D, 140 B-3, 174208

Int. Cl.[4]: C 11 B 3/02, 3/10.

A DUAL PHASE PROCESS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF GLYCERIDE OIL.

Applicant: W R GRACE & CO. CONN., OF AMERICA, OF 1114 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: JAMES NEIL PRYOR, JAMES MARLOW BOGDANOR AND WILLIAM ALAN WELSH.

Application for Patent No. 97/DEL/89 filed on February 1, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

6 Claims

A dual phase process for the purification of glyceride oil by the adsorption and treatment thereof to remove impurities such as gums, soaps, phospholipids and pigments which process comprises: (a) contacting glyceride oil containing such impurities with a pre-determined amount of an amorphous silica adsorbent at a temperature such as hereinbefore described to reduce the impurity content of said oil to levels which are non-inhibitory to operation of the following step (b), and (b) passing the thus treated oil through a packed bed of at least one pigment removal agent such as herein described at a temperature such as hereinbefore described, the quantity of said agent in said packed bed being at least 50% of the total quantity of said agent used in the adsorption and treatment process thereby providing the desired purified glyceride oil.

(Comp. Specn. 46 pages; Drwg. Sheet Nil)

Ind. Cl.: 27 A, F 174209

Int. Cl.: E 01 D 19/00.

DELTA WING SCOUR SHIELD FOR PREVENTING THE EROSION OF PIERS OF BRIDGES.

Applicant: ASHOK KUMAR GUPTA, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AEROSPACE ENGINEERING, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KANPUR-208016, INDIAN NATIONAL AND DR. AJIT KUMAR MALLIK, DIRECTOR, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR-208016, INDIAN NATIONAL.

Inventor: ASHOK KUMAR GUPTA.

Application for Patent No. 204/Del/89 filed on March 6, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

2 Claims

A DELTA WING SCOUR SHIELD for preventing the erosion of piers of bridges constructed across the rivers and other water fronts, consisting of a triangular shaped plate having fixed on its bottom side a thin tapering vertical spiral rib along the line of symmetry of the triangle and tapering down uniformly to be in flush with the vertex of the triangle, the other end of the vertical spinal rib protudes out of the base of the triangle, the said protuding end of the vertical spinal rib is to be fixed into the nose of the bridge pier at

its junction with the river bed such that the vertex of the triangular shaped plate points straight into the direcion of the water flow with the two triangular arms of the Delta Wing Scour Shield protuding symmetrically on either side of the bridge pier.

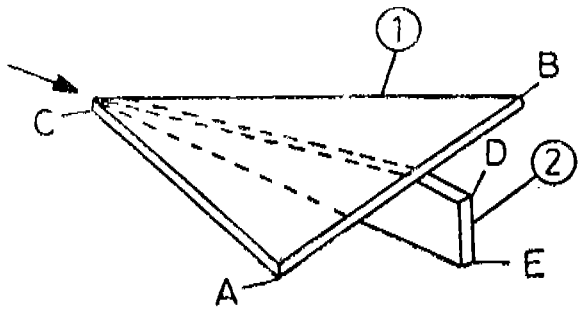


FIGURE 1.

(Compl. Specn. 9 pages; Drgs. 3 sheets)

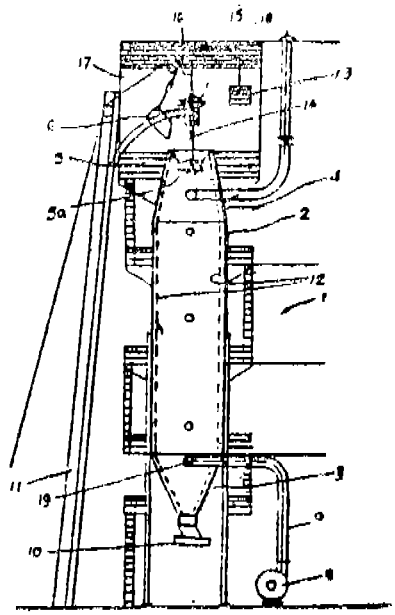


Fig. 1

(Provisional specn. 05 pages Drg.)
(Comp. Specn. 13 pages; Drg. 05)

Ind. Cl.: 85 H (XXXI). 174210

Int. Cl.[4] : F 27 B, 13/06.

A LIME KILN.

Applicant: NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CEMENT AND BUILDING MATERIALS OF M-10, SOUTH EXTENSION PART II, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI-110049, INDIA, A SOCIETY REGISTERED UNDER THE SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 1860.

Inventor: HOSAGRAHARA CHANDRASEKHARAIH VISVESVARAYA.

Application No. 730/DEL/88 filed on 5 September 1988.

Comp. Specn. filed on 7-05-90.

Post dated 5-12-89.

Post dated: 5-02-89.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

5 Claims

A lime kiln comprising a tubular shell (2) with an inner refractory lining (12) having an inlet upper end (4) and a discharge outlet or lower end, (3) feed means being provided for feeding a feed material to said inlet end (4), dosing means being provided for receiving the feed material from the said feed means, said dosing means comprises a hopper (5) provided at the inlet end of said tubular shell (2) for receiving the feed material from the skip hoist (6) of said feed means, a regulator cone (5a) being provided at the outlet of said hopper (5) for regulating the discharge of the feed material into the said kiln characterised in that a plurality of opening (22) being provided on the regulating cone, (5a) control means provided with said openings (22) for controlling the feeding material in the proximity in the center within said kiln, (1) discharge means consisting of a vibrator (10) having a hood (20) and an air look (28) connected to said hood (20) being provided at said discharge outlet such that to prevent air leakage.

PATENT SEALED ON 9-9-94

172888 172889 172891*D 172892*D 172893*D 172894 172895 172903* 172906 172907 172908 172909* 172910 172911*D 172912 172913 172914 172915 172916 172917 172919 172923 172926 172929 172931 172932 172936 172938 172943 172947 172954 172955.

Cal—3, Del—2, Bom—21 & Mas—6.

*Patent shall be deemed to be endorsed with the words LICENCE OF RIGHT Under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970 from the date of expiration of three years from the date of sealing.

D—Drug Patent.

CESSATION OF PATENTS

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REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in the each entries is the date of the registration included in the entries.

Class 1. No. 166692. Sh. Abdul Salam of 1444 Gali Syed Rafee, Bazar Chitli qabar, Delhi-110006, India, Indian Proprietory Concern. "Electric Iron". January 13, 1994.

Class 1. No. 166844. Kashish Marketing Co., a proprietory firm of 49/4, Shastri Park, Shander Nagar, Delhi-110051, India. "Stove". February 16, 1994.

Class 1. No. 167158. The Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Indian Company of 23, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001, India. "Sewing Machine". April 6, 1994.

Class 3. No. 166734. Icpa Health Products Pvt. Ltd. of 233, Adarsh Industrial Estate, Sahar Road, Andheri (E), Bombay-400099, Maharashtra, India, Indian Company. "Tooth Brush". January 21, 1994.

Class 3. No. 166741. Wood Crafts (India), A-16, Sector IX, Noida, Distt. Ghaziabad, U.P., India. "Vaccum Flask". January 21, 1994.

R. A. ACHARYA
Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

प्रबन्धक, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद द्वारा मुद्रित
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